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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:08:59 ON 18 SEP 2002)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:09:09 ON 18 SEP 2002

L1 1 S (LYSOSTAPHIN (5A) MG/KG)/CLM
L2 1 S (LYSOSTAPHIN (P) MG/KG)/CLM
L3 4 S (LYSOSTAPHIN (P) MG?)/CLM

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:15:34 ON 18 SEP 2002

L4 6 S LYSOSTAPHIN AND (SYSTEMIC OR INTRAVENOUS OR IV)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:18:14 ON 18 SEP 2002

L5 0 S L4 NOT L4
L6 12 S L4
L7 0 S L6 NOT L4

=> d bib,abs 16 2,9,12

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 12 MEDLINE
AN 1998287571 MEDLINE
DN 98287571 PubMed ID: 9624475
TI **Lysostaphin** treatment of experimental methicillin-resistant
Staphylococcus aureus aortic valve endocarditis.
AU Climo M W; Patron R L; Goldstein B P; Archer G L
CS Department of Internal Medicine, Medical College of Virginia Campus of
Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia, USA..
CLIMO.MICHAEL@RICHMOND.VA.GOV
NC R37 AI35705 (NIAID)
SO ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS AND CHEMOTHERAPY, (1998 Jun) 42 (6) 1355-60.
Journal code: 0315061. ISSN: 0066-4804.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199808
ED Entered STN: 19980820
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19980813
AB The emergence of clinical isolates of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus with reduced susceptibility to vancomycin has prompted a search for new and novel therapeutic agents active against S. aureus. **Lysostaphin**, a peptidase produced by Staphylococcus simulans, specifically cleaves the glycine-glycine bonds unique to the interpeptide cross-bridge of the S. aureus cell wall. The effectiveness of various regimens of dosing with **intravenous lysostaphin** was compared to that of vancomycin in the rabbit model of aortic valve endocarditis caused by a clinical methicillin-resistant S. aureus isolate. All animals were treated for a total of 3 days. The most active regimen, **lysostaphin** given three times daily, produced sterile vegetations in 10 of 11 treated rabbits, with a mean reduction in vegetation bacterial counts of 8.5 log₁₀ CFU/g compared to the counts in the untreated controls. In contrast, vancomycin given twice daily sterilized no vegetations and reduced vegetation bacterial counts by only 4.8 log₁₀ CFU/g. **Lysostaphin** given once daily was less effective, reducing mean vegetation bacterial counts by only 3.6 log₁₀ CFU/g, but the combination of **lysostaphin** once daily and vancomycin twice daily reduced the mean vegetation bacterial density by 7.5 log₁₀ CFU/g, a result that was significantly better than that for either regimen alone (P < 0.05). **Lysostaphin** was well tolerated by the rabbits, with no evidence of immunological reactions following up to 9 weeks of **intravenous** administration. We conclude that **lysostaphin** given alone or in combination with vancomycin is more effective in the treatment of experimental methicillin-resistant S. aureus aortic valve

endocarditis than vancomycin alone.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 12 MEDLINE
AN 74262149 MEDLINE
DN 74262149 PubMed ID: 4525537
TI **Systemic lysostaphin** in man--apparent antimicrobial activity in a neutropenic patient.
AU Stark F R; Thornsvarð C; Flannery E P; Artenstein M S
SO NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, (1974 Aug 1) 291 (5) 239-40.
Journal code: 0255562. ISSN: 0028-4793.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
EM 197408
ED Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19740830

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 12 MEDLINE
AN 69012331 MEDLINE
DN 69012331 PubMed ID: 5683827
TI **Lysostaphin**: an enzymatic approach to staphylococcal disease. 3. Combined **lysostaphin**-methicillin therapy of established staphylococcal abscesses in mice.
AU Dixon R E; Goodman J S; Koenig M G
SO YALE JOURNAL OF BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE, (1968 Aug) 41 (1) 62-8.
Journal code: 0417414. ISSN: 0044-0086.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 196812
ED Entered STN: 19900101
Last Updated on STN: 19900101
Entered Medline: 19681206